

A SYNOD WITHOUT A SYNOD BILL.
On Monday evening, the Rev. W. Stack, at the Church of England School-house, in Adelphi-street, Balmain, delivered a lecture on the subject of Synodical action in this colony, demonstrating its necessity for the well-being of the Anglican Church, and showing that no legislative enactment, of any mere mechanical character, was necessary for enabling the members of that communion to manage their own concerns. After a usual preliminary proceedings, the Rev. W. Stack was introduced to the meeting by the chairman, Mr. E. W. Gurney, who read the following lecture, which was listened to throughout with the deepest attention,—the sentiments and opinions therein expressed frequently eliciting marks of very cordial approbation.

In the October of 1850, almost eleven years ago, six bishops of the Church of England in this great province of the southern hemisphere, and they with our consent, declared "that there are many circumstances important to the well-being of the Church in our province which could not be settled without duly constituted provincial and diocesan synods."

Five different colonies were represented at that Conference; there were present the Bishop of New Zealand, the Bishop of Tasmania, the Bishop of Adelaide, and the Bishop of Melbourne, as well as our own two Bishops, and every other clergyman of the five synods, in correspondence with whom, the question of conference have been long since formed. This may be readily understood, for our colony, or at least as the older brother of the five, has been here only, the Church of England remains to this day without a Synodical and without laws.

On the 1st of November, the late lamented and venerated Bishop of Melanesia, presided at Merton, and in the April of 1852 he summoned the clergy of the diocese, and together, and induced them to petition the Queen for relief from certain legal obstructions, which seemed to prohibit the formation of a Synod here.

In the same year, the Bishop, which he then addressed to us on the subject, his Lordship said that there was not, in his estimation, any real legal difficulty, that, in fact, the statute which hinders synodical action in England and Tasmania may have quite as much leases, and as much loyalty as has fallen to our share, and that therefore consequences too—yet and yet they have not been deterred by such a prospect, nor even by the cost of the expenses of the Synod. Let those who are most anxious to see a direct and formal relief. To support the prayer of that petition in England, the Bishop left those shores in the August of the same year, never to revisit them. He was soon after his return.

In the March of 1853, the present Bishop arrived. For a year or two after his coming among us, we who had inherited from his Lordship's venerated predecessor an interest in this subject, were unwilling to embarrass our new master with questions that might be deemed unseasonable, and so far as we could give us the slightest intimation of his views. Some time in the summer of two full years had elapsed without one word having been uttered that would lead us to imagine there would be any such action as this; but we still shrung from the task of inquiring, in any unpleasant way, the consideration of what seemed to be a mere theoretical subject. Our patient was almost exhausted, when, at length, on the June of 1857, the Bishop broke this long silence, and addressed a circular to the clergy of the diocese.

For my part I have neither doubt nor scruple on the subject. I am convinced that there is not other legal or spiritual impediment to a Synodical action in Tasmania, which we, the clergy of the Church of England, are, in loyalty, or in honour, or in duty bound to recognise, save the refusal of our Bishop to summon a synod. On this point I have no objection to present my views frankly and without reserve, as far as I am willing to do, in such an important matter. Let those who are most anxious to see a direct and formal relief. To support the prayer of that petition in England, the Bishop left those shores in the August of the same year, never to revisit them. He was soon after his return.

In the March of 1853, the present Bishop arrived. For a year or two after his coming among us, we who had inherited from his Lordship's venerated predecessor an interest in this subject, were unwilling to embarrass our new master with questions that might be deemed unseasonable, and so far as we could give us the slightest intimation of his views. Some time in the summer of two full years had elapsed without one word having been uttered that would lead us to imagine there would be any such action as this; but we still shrung from the task of inquiring, in any unpleasant way, the consideration of what seemed to be a mere theoretical subject. Our patient was almost exhausted, when, at length, on the June of 1857, the Bishop broke this long silence, and addressed a circular to the clergy of the diocese.

"Ist. Do you think it desirable that immediate steps should be taken to summon the clergy and laity of the Church of England to a conference on the subject of a Church Constitution?"

"2. Do you consider it desirable to allow further time to elapse, in order that inquiries may be made and information obtained as to the best mode of proceeding?"

"3. That a bill be introduced into a meeting of this parish, and a reply drawn up, and be duly presented to the Bishop, if he has not preserved a copy of the same, together, in the spring then ensuing. The delay consequent on that visit, which only occupied a few months, did not seem unreasonable, but few of us then imagined that the movement would really be not for months, but for years."

His Lordship returned from Melbourne before the expiration of the year, and in the month of December he summoned the energy hitherto in his residence, to the task of writing out his "Chronicle." In this, he has, as he himself admits, written a long explanatory, and, in every respect, a most satisfactory speech, of which I find a very good outline in the *Church Chronicle*. The occasion was one of great importance, the address contained a very clear exhortation to the clergy, who are the Church's mainstay, to maintain the dignity of their calling, and to be present to this meeting at this early stage of our proceedings, in a tolerably clear light, some of the subjects which at the present crisis in the affairs of our Church, we are bound to consider.

Another thing the Rev. gentleman quoted—“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

The President of the Council and other speakers bore testimony to the following benefits as having been derived from the working of the Assembly.

“The clergy and laity of Melbourne appeared to be well satisfied with the working of the Assembly. The position of the clergy is now defined; a mode of trying ecclesiastical offences is established; the right of patronage is in some cases given to the Church, and the Church's maintenance of the clergyman, a portion of the plan of constituting parishes is agreed upon.”

PARRAMATTA.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY.—Before Messrs. J. Byrnes and G. Langley, Mr. Justice Cawse, charged and for being drunk and disorderly, was discharged, and for being drunk and disorderly, was fined 10s. or forty-eight hours. Rachel Aiken, drunk, fined 10s. or twenty-four hours. Thomas Stubbs, drunk, sentenced to pay a similar penalty.

TUESDAY.—Before Mr. Langley, J.P.—Michael Reid, for drunk and fined 6s. every four hours. Mary Wilkinson, for making of language of a very gross character, fined 40s. or one month in gaol. Mary Webster, drunk and disorderly, fined 10s. or forty-eight hours. Amelia Elder, apprehended on suspicion of being the party charged in the Crime Report, with having stolen clothes belonging to one Elizabeth Liberty, an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd, was forwarded to Sydney, there to stand trial for the same.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Messrs. J. Byrnes, J. S. Rodd, and J. Blaxland—Mary Potts, convicted of stealing a rug, having elected to deal with summarily, was sent to goal for one month, with hard labour. One drunkard was discharged. William Ashley, the man who was few days ago condemned to prison for his opinion, was brought up on the complaint of his wife for threatening to take her life. The witness swore that her husband was continually drunk, and that through his violence and constant threats she was afraid of her life. The Bench ordered him to find sureties to keep the peace for six months, himself in £20, and two sureties of £10 each.

At the end of Mr. Karp's speech, Charles Collier, a linkman, and a vendor of plaited casts in the town, was charged with having, in the previous day, committed a rape upon the person of a child named Harriet Lambert, under the age of seven years. The prisoner, not understanding the English language, an interpreter was sworn in. It appeared from the evidence adduced, and from the admission of the prisoner himself, that after the initial ravishing, he had no effect of any statement that he should make, that an indecent assault had been perpetrated, attended with very aggravating circumstances.

The evidence of Dr. Brown went to show that personal injuries had been received. The evidence taken as to the charge was that of the child's parents, a neighbour who heard the little girl crying for help, and Dr. Brown, who examined the child. The Bench committed Collier to take his trial at the ensuing Parramatta Court of Quarter Sessions, for an unlawful and indecent assault, or at such other time, place, and court as her Majesty's Attorney-General should direct.

SEPTEMBER 19.—The testimonial intended by presentation to the Rev. James Coutts at the meeting of his friends, and neighbours, and co-congregation with which he was for many years connected, is now being exhibited at the shop of Mr. Chisholm in Church-street. The testimonial consists of silver tea pot, salver, and inkstand, purchased at the establishment of Messrs. Brasell and Mac Donnell, of Sydney. These, together with an address, will be understood, shortly to be presented to Mr. C. M. C. Coutts.

HIGH COURT.—The following gentlemen have been selected to represent the corps at the approaching matches: Captain Brown, second Lieutenant White, sergeant Smith, private Tufts, Dunn, Macpherson, and Wadwy.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPTEMBER 18.—VOLUNTEERS MATTERS.—As the time is drawing nigh when the presentation of colours to the Hawkesbury Company will take place, a meeting of members was held last evening (Tuesday) in the hall, for the purpose of organizing contributions for the getting up and fitting out of the arrangements for the proper reception of our visitors. It was resolved to invite every Company in the colony to the presentation, circular letters to be addressed to the respective captains. A ball is to take place on the Friday night before the day of presentation which it is expected will be numerously attended. Contributions required will be somewhat extensive, so much will be desired that each individual member of the company will do his utmost to effectuate the creditable termination thereof, and that they will not permit any slight misapprehensions to arise, in any wise, interfere with their zeal in the matter. Let them remember that "union is strength," and that at all events all should unite in this matter, and that those volunteers who, at so much personal sacrifice, do it in the humor of assisting others on so auspicious an occasion may not return to their several districts dissatisfied with their reception.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—The rifle butts, which have been in course of erection for some time past, were completed so far as to allow of firing on Saturday last. They have been built according with an idea of representing the company at the forthcoming meeting of the Rifle Association, and have acquitted themselves very creditably, the firing of Lieutenant Scarsell particularly calling forth admiration. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that during the short time which will be available by the Hawkesbury company for practice prior to the taking of the place of the matrons, compared with the other various corps in the companies, that that company can expect successfully to compete with the Sydney and Suburban Battalions. Had circumstances been more favourable, the Hawkesbury volunteers have had the practice of the other companies, there can be little question but that some of the prizes would have found their way to Windsor.

HIGHWAY LIGHT HOUSE.—A meeting of this company was held one day last week, when the names of twenty-seven gentlemen were enrolled as members, and a resolution passed offering their services to the Government.

HOUSE PROPERTY.—Some idea of the value of property in Windsor may be formed from the fact that the Penruddock Hotel, in the occupation of Mr. Shearing, is realized at auction. On Tuesday the sum of £720, Mrs. Shearing being the purchaser. Since then the same property has again changed hands for the sum of £800.

WEATHER.—The summer is now upon us; the days during this week being very hot, with southerly winds.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FRETTENHAM 17.—I visited Wallsend this afternoon, and round the mines busily engaged at work, stoking the coal mine; they have made astonishing progress, erecting large pits, and have so much rock to contend with. The pit is about half a mile wide, and thirty feet deep. At the present time many large holes are engaged boring holes for blasting, while others are at the windlass, raising the stone, &c., the ground has been cleared for some distance around, and already the spot wears quite a different appearance; a substantial looking dwelling has been erected near the pit, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, two of the miners kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek, and at the foot of rather a high hill. A kind of miniature pit has been sunk, and the coal raised was deposited in a heap, and the miners were employed erecting others. On arriving at the coal mine, I saw the miners of the mines kindly directed me to the coal, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the present pit, almost in a straight direction, but a little to the left. It is situated near a small creek

Mr. FORSTER thought from this discussion hon. members were beginning to see that they had done wrong in returning his amendment to the bill clause. By the course they were taking they were risking the passing of a mere sham and a delusion; taking from the people the lands which they might settle with advantages to themselves and the public, and confining them to distant localities for the service of this alleged boor. There was no definition of "occupier" in the bill, and they would wonder that under this very ambiguous term the opponents would be enabled to possess themselves of whole tracts of the most valuable land. He objected himself to the construction by which free selection was cogged, but nevertheless he did not desire to impede the bill, seeing that his previous proposals did not meet the favour of honorable members.

Mr. HOSKINS observed that he was content to receive the bill as it stood, not because of any dictation from the other side, but because he considered the measure was imperfect, and because he strongly doubted that it would ever receive the sanction of the Council lately created by their liberal Ministry.

At the suggestion of Mr. SADLER,

Mr. BUCHANAN expressed his willingness to substitute the word "three" for "six," as proposed in the amendment.

Mr. EGAN suggested that the Government should accept the amendment. He did not think it was worth while time over.

Mr. COOPER moved that the bill be read a second time. It was substantially the same bill as the one passed last session. Any explanation on the clauses he would be happy to give in committee.

Mr. ARNOLD seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The bill was read a second time, and on the motion of Mr. COOPER the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the bill in detail.

The preamble was postponed.

The following clauses were passed without any re-

mark—
Clause 2, Partial repeal of Acts, Orders in Council, and regulations.
Clause 3, extension of second-class districts.

Clause 4, conversion of existing leases.

Clause 5, withdrawal of land from lease.

Clause 6, granting claims to leases.

Clause 7, when valuations under Orders in Council neg-
lected.

Clause 8, leases not to obstruct authorised persons.

Clause 9, marking of boundaries.

Clause 10, leasing of lands.

Clause 11, duration of leases.

Clause 12, leases of runs in first-class settled districts.

Clause 13, general leases in the second-class settled, or the unsettled districts.

Clause 14, proclamation of districts for formation of runs.

Clause 15, sale at auction of leases of fortified runs.

Clause 16, cancellation of leases of runs, or portions thereof, and pre-emptive leases to purchase.

Clause 17, sale of timber or material by lessors.

Clause 18, removal of timber and material by others than lessors.

Clause 20, leases for mining purposes other than gold mining.

Clause 21, mode of appraisal or arbitration.

Clause 22, marking of boundaries by arbitrators or umpire.

Clause 23, attestation of maps and plans.

Clause 24, obliteration of boundary marks a misde-
meanour.

Clause 25, description of leased lands.

Clause 26, right of lease may be given in evidence in actions.

Clause 27, commencement proclamation and regulations.

Clause 28, leases for wharves, bridges, ferries, and other objects.

Clause 29, leases to cut timber and procure other materials.

Clause 30, removal of trespassers.

Clause 31, penalties for trespassing.

Clause 32, imitation of actions.

Clause 33, instruments under Act to be evidence.

Clause 34, Governor in Council to make and proclaim regulations.

This Act may be styled and cited as the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

Clause 1, interpretation.

The preamble was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. COOPER, the Chairman left the chair, and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

The report was adopted, and the third reading fixed as an order for to-morrow.

POLICE REGULATION BILL.

The second reading of this bill was postponed to Wednesday next.

SEEDS OF LIQUORS GENERAL LICENSING BILL.

SECOND READING.

Mr. COOPER moved that this bill be now read a second time. He believed this to be a very important measure, and one that affected a very large class of persons. He had been told that four hundred persons presented to this subject, and concluded that the bill with respect to the class of persons required amendment. He thought the object of the clauses would give them great relief. He had been in communication with the Inspector-General of Police and other persons, and he believed that the concession he had made would be acceptable to the particular class.

One of the chief alterations was, that it would now require these gentlemen to enter into recognizances, or give that labourer attendance annually at the Police Office, which he now required.

He thought it was well known that in no single instance had the recognizances been extracted, the entering into recognizances was therefore a farce and put the public to great inconvenience. He proposed that when a police constable got a license, unless he would give him a certificate that he could not afford to pay the money it would be sufficient, and this, he thought, would give great satisfaction. There were some other amendments in the bill which spoke of the other day, one was relative to keeping a lamp lit over the door, and this had to do with the convenience of the public.

He proposed to remove this obligation after the hours required to keep the house open.

Mr. WEEKES seconded the motion.

Mr. FORSTER said he was sorry that so much care had been bestowed upon this measure, because they were liable to the perpetration of a system of oppression which he thought was radically wrong.

It was quite safe to say that his views upon this question were not in union with those of a large majority of hon. members, but he would venture to state that such a measure was not in the interest of the country.

He understood that such an amendment, to this fourth section of the 28th clause had been moved on a former occasion, and had failed; but he concluded that it was better to leave it to the discretion of the Legislature to effect it, than to have it set aside.

They should have got out of the House of extraordinary cessions by Commissioners of Crown Lands. He trusted the House would refuse to sanction the use of such an extraordinary power. To leave the bill as it stood would only give the power to create an endless trouble and inconvenience to that very large number of whom hon. members appeared to stand in such dread.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

The following eleven clauses of the bill were then put and passed without opposition.—Clause 18, conditions of residence and improvement, and payment of purchase-money; clause 19, purchasing under mining conditions; clause 20, sale of land; clause 21, additional selection of adjoining lands; clause 22, additional selection of lands adjoining land already granted; clause 23, sale of other lands; clause 24, sale by auction of town and suburban lands; clause 25, as lands put up for sale; and clause 26, payment of purchase-money; and clause 27, mode of appraisal or arbitration.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

The following eleven clauses of the bill were then put and passed without opposition.—Clause 18, conditions of residence and improvement, and payment of purchase-money; clause 19, purchasing under mining conditions; clause 20, sale of land; clause 21, additional selection of adjoining lands; clause 22, additional selection of lands adjoining land already granted; clause 23, sale of other lands; clause 24, sale by auction of town and suburban lands; clause 25, as lands put up for sale; and clause 26, payment of purchase-money; and clause 27, mode of appraisal or arbitration.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the event of such appeal, and nothing would be gained.

After a brief discussion as to the measure being treated as a money bill the amendment was agreed to, and subsequently another amendment altering the depth of such power was referred to the chair.

Clause 28, Mode of appraisal or arbitration.

This clause was being read from the chair.

Mr. COOPER said that if an umpire was appointed he could not see what good it would be for reference to be made to the Supreme Court. He did not see what good was to be obtained by any such appeal. No doubt a large amount of money would have to be spent, in the

ABSTRACT OF A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE CUSTOMS.

The following is an abstract of the above bill laid on the table of the Assembly by Mr. Weeks, and read a first time on Wednesday last:-

The preamble affirms the expediency of amending and consolidating the various Custom Acts.

1. The appointment of officers shall rest in the Governor and Executive Council, under the control and direction of the Colonial Treasurer.

2. All persons employed in the Customs to be dismissed.

3. No officer, clerk, or other person, shall accept any fee, perquisite, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise, from persons (not being appointed to some office in the Customs), under pen of dismissal.

4. Every person appointed to any office or employment in the Customs will be required to make a declaration (appended).

5. 6, and 7, relate to hours of attendance, holidays, and vacation from public obligations.

8. 9 empower the Government to appoint ports, quays, wharves, spherance wharfs, landing and loading stations.

10. Warehouse-keepers to enter into a bond of £2000 each for the payment of full duties on goods warehoused by them.

11. The existing appointments and bonds to continue for one year.

12. The collector of Customs may appoint places or harbours for ships arriving at or departing from any port, under such restrictions as he may see fit; and he may also revoke any former order.

13. The collector of Customs is authorised to grant licences to agents for transacting business connected with the entry or clearance of any ship or goods in ports or places; and he may also cancel such licence if the entry or clearance of such order of re-vention to be given to the person whose license has been granted, or such person absconds at liberty, or appeals. Persons taking out a license will be required to enter into a bond of £500 for the faithful conduct of himself, and the clerks acting for him. No one to act as clerk unless his name, residence, and date of appointment be recorded in a register kept at the Custom-house.

14. The collector may appoint places where goods cleared for drawback, or from the warehouse, shall be sent, and such goods to be removed only by persons licensed for that purpose, the security being left to the discretion of the collector.

15. All duties, drawbacks, and allowances to be under the control of the collector.

16. When new duties are imposed, the previous rate will continue until the new duties are chargeable.

17. All goods deposited in any warehouse without payment of importation duty, shall, on being entered for home consumption, be subject to such charges as the time of clearance of the same.

18 and 19 relate to disputes that may arise with respect to duty payable. The importer or consignee shall deposit the amount of duty into the hands of the collector, and such deposit shall be taken as the proper duty payable on such goods, unless an action is brought against such collector within three months of the time specified, the amount of duty paid shall be applied to the ship of His Majesty; and in case such action shall be brought, and it shall be determined by law that the duty demanded and deposited was in excess of the proper scale, the difference shall be returned to the importer with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. Costs of suit to be paid out of the consolidated revenue.

20. Disputes between owners of ships, merchants, and officers of Customs to be decided by the collector, subject to appeal.

21. The collector may remit or mitigate penalties, upon consideration of facts and circumstances connected with disputes.

22. Owner, merchant, importer, or shipper, feeling himself aggrieved or having cause of complaint against any officer of Customs, in respect of any duty or service rendered to him, may apply to the Collector of Customs, or to any Justice of the Peace for an injunction, or such other relief as they may consider necessary.

23. Dutiable goods to be placed in custom-houses appointed for the purpose without payment of duty.

24. Time of importation and arrival defined upon first levying or repeating any duty, viz.; when the ship importing dutiable goods had come within the limits of the port; and if any question arises with respect to allowance upon such ship, exclusive of cargo, the time of arrival shall be deemed to be when the ship shall be ought to have been in port.

25. The following goods, if imported into New South Wales, shall be destroyed, or disposed of, as the collector may direct.—Copyright books, false money, coin of the realm not of the established weight or fineness, extracts of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, indecent or obscene books, prints, or paintings, spirits (not being perfumed or medicinal) unless duly stamped, snuff, tobacco, and cigars, and opium.

26. Dutiable goods to be placed in custom-houses appointed for the purpose without payment of duty.

27. Persons despatched to inquire into any dispute are empowered to enforce order and practice of conduct, administer oaths, summon witnesses, and conduct inquiries.

28. Dutiable goods to be placed in custom-houses appointed for the purpose without payment of duty.

29. Time of importation and arrival defined upon first levying or repeating any duty, viz.; when the ship importing dutiable goods had come within the limits of the port; and if any question arises with respect to allowance upon such ship, exclusive of cargo, the time of arrival shall be deemed to be when the ship shall be ought to have been in port.

30. The collector of customs shall have power to make such orders as he may think proper.

31. Masters of vessels shall produce manifest of cargo, and if any goods shall be imported without such manifest the master shall forfeit the sum of £100.

32. Persons in charge of ships holding commissions from her Majesty or any foreign state, must report the goods on board, and on failure thereof shall pay a penalty of £100. Officers of Customs may freely go on board all such ships, and remove goods, subject to such regulations in respect of ships as were belonging to her Majesty as may be directed by the Governor and Executive Council.

33. Masters of vessels shall be allowed to remove such goods as may be required, to deliver bills of lading of any part of cargo on board, and to answer the questions of Custom-house officers.

34. Packages, the contents of which are reported as unknown, may be opened and examined; and if such packages contain prohibited goods they shall be forfeited, unless the collector shall permit them to be exported.

35. Importers of goods for home use, liable to Customs' duties, shall deliver to the collector a bill of entry thereto before unloading.

36. All duties to be paid before issue of bill of entry.

37. The importer of goods intended to be warehoused without payment of duty shall, within 48 hours of the report of the vessel, deliver to the collector a bill of entry; such bill of entry, when signed by the collector, to be transmitted to the port master, and be his warrant for warehousing such goods.

38. Goods duly entered for home use or exportation, though not actually deposited in the warehouse, may be delivered to importer.

39. Goods entered by bill of sight, are not to be delivered until the duty is paid.

40. If the entry is not perfected the goods are to be removed to the Queen's warehouse, and if the im-

poter shall not, within one month after landing, make perfect entry, such as may be required for the payment of duties and charges of removal; he will be liable to be paid to the importer. If entry shall not be made in manner required for due landing, the same shall be deemed goods landed without entry, and shall be forfeited.

41. All goods, the produce of the colony re-imported into the same, shall be deemed foreign, unless the same are to be re-imported within five years, and proved to the satisfaction of the collector that the property still remains in the same person by whom it was exported.

42. Duplicates of bills of entry to be presented to the collector, and non-compliance with above regulations involves a penalty of £20.

43. No entry of goods shall be deemed valid, unless the said goods shall have been properly described.

44. Any goods concealed in packages to be forwarded, together with the other contents of the packages containing the same.

45. Surplus stores may be entered and warehoused as merchandise.

46. Unauthorised officers acting shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

47. Persons making application to any officer of Customs to transact business must produce his authority.

48. Samples of goods entered may be taken at the time of entry or afterwards, to be disposed of and accounted for as the collector may direct.

49. The expenses of guarding goods beyond twenty days to be paid at the rate of 10s. 6d. per diem.

50. Claims for remission of duty to be made on first examination.

51. Tobacco for sheep washing, rendered unfit for human consumption, to be admitted duty free.

52. Wines and spirits for military or naval officers serving on board, to be landed duty free or declaration to that effect.

53. Spirits and wines used in arts to be landed duty free.

54. Unshipping goods for examination to be made on the expense of the importer.

55. Goods removed without authority of Custom-house officer to be forfeited.

56. Goods to be entered within twenty days after the arrival of the ship, provided the collector may think fit.

57. The expenses of guarding goods beyond twenty days to be paid at the rate of 10s. 6d. per diem.

58. Persons making false declarations relating to the customs, falsely answering questions, and counterfeiting documents, will be liable for every offence to a penalty of £100.

59. Persons committed for non-payment of small sums may be discharged at the end of six months from the commencement of his imprisonment.

60. Goods to be entered within twenty days after the arrival of the ship, provided the collector may think fit.

61. The expenses of guarding goods beyond twenty days to be paid at the rate of 10s. 6d. per diem.

62. Account may be taken of produce earned coastwise.

63. The collector to make rules for transhipment of goods, and search and examine all goods.

64. Masters of ships refusing to produce documents or papers on demand, will be liable to a penalty of £20.

65. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

66. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

67. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

68. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

69. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

70. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

71. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

72. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

73. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

74. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

75. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

76. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

77. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

78. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

79. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

80. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

81. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

82. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

83. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

84. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

85. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

86. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

87. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

88. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

89. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

90. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

91. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

92. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

93. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

94. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

95. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

96. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

97. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

98. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

99. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

100. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

101. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

102. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

103. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

104. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

105. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

106. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

107. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

108. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

109. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

110. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

111. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

112. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

113. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

114. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

115. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

116. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

117. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

118. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

119. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

120. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

121. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

122. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

123. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

124. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

125. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

126. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

127. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

128. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

129. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

130. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

131. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

132. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

133. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

134. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

135. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

136. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

137. Any surplus timber for fitting out dry dock.

MESSRS. G. CHISHOLM and CO. beg to invite the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity to inspect their choice assortment of summer mantles, comprising their long canopies of black glass.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have much pleasure in announcing their numerous and indispensable connection in the arrival and exposition of choices and seasonable goods, carefully selected from the London and Paris markets.

The following are a few of the many articles now on view:—
100 pieces black French plates, from 35s 6d to 63s 6d.
100 pieces black dishes, from 2s 6d to 5s 6d.
Striped places, extra rich, 2s 6d per yard.
A few sets of the fashionable figured silks, for Parrot and parrotches of every variety.
Great and Courtland's patent rolled robes.

These robes have gained medals in English and continental exhibitions.
Large drooping mantles, cheamettes, in sets, of the newest styles and shades.

Novices in ribbons in all the new colours, saffron, maize, saffron, etc.

Batting, trimmings, gauze, &c.

The mantle and millinery departments have also had great success, and the best attention amongst the style gowns the following are the most admired:—

Clotilde Helene Corse Eugenie Olga Attila

Ladies' and children's straw and crinoline hats.

Hats, chip, horsehair, and straw bonnets.

White organza bonnets, with flowers, 2s 6d.

Novices in lace and Muslin CURTAINS, in various new patterns, from the celebrated school of Crewe and Sons.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have also lately received 3 cases of Lace and White Muslin CURTAINS, in various new patterns, from the celebrated school of Crewe and Sons.

CORNIE FINGER CURTAIN BANDS, and every description of Upholstery Trimmings.

Carpets, made, and laid by first-class workmen.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, at Pitt-street.

—A few barrels VVER and CO.

—Landing in prime VVER and CO.

—A few barrels VVER and CO.

—A

Before His Honor the Chief Justice.

Dixie Chapman was indicted for unlawfully and wilfully assaulting his wife, Mary Frances Jane Potter at Paterson, on the 22nd July, without her father's written consent having been previously obtained; the said James Jane Potter being then under twenty-one years of age, and her father living at Bendalong, within the colony of New South Wales, and not incapable by distance, intimation or means of communication to give his consent, the said Dixie Chapman knowing the marriage to be illegal.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. This case was connected with the abduction case tried on the 9th, when Thomas Whitehouse was defendant. After a short trial, his Honor held the jury that he had been lawfully married, and that the defendant could not therefore be found guilty of assaulting at one; but he might be found guilty of an attempt to assist at an illegal marriage if they thought there was evidence enough.

They would have to consider whether he had reason to suppose that girl was older than his father's consent; and whether he assisted, thinking the parties would be married. The jury retired for three-quarters of an hour, and were then not likely to agree.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Farnell (the only members of the bar then present), said that they agreed with the opinion that after the unfortunate disclosures which had been made, the course of justice would not be interfered with if the jury were discharged. Mr. Martin, on the part of the Crown, also agreed. The defendant and the defendant were accordingly discharged. Messrs. R. Whitehouse, against whom there was a charge of committing a breach of the Marriage Act, was then called before the Court. His Honor informed him that after the conversation with Mr. Farnell, who had given his consent, he would recommend that the charge should not be entered into, but that (Whitehouse) should be held in abeyance. Mr. Martin said that no information had been filed.

He would not file it now, but would ask that the defendant be bound over in his own recognizance to appear when he was called to answer any information that might be filed against him.

The defendant then entered into his own recognizance of £50 to be understood that both the Judge and Mr. Martin recommended that no further steps should be taken against him in that matter.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

John Cook, indicted for committing wilful and corrupt perjury, in the year 1851, at Newcastle, was after a lengthy trial, acquitted and discharged. His Honor held that it was his unqualified opinion that Cook was innocent; while at the same time there was no imputation of perjury to the witnessess on the other side, who he believed, had given true evidence.

Hannah White, who had been sentenced to four years hard labour, was informed that his sentence should be served in Maitland gaol.

In the case of Ah Chong, a Chinese, sent from Nantou, under a charge of stabbing, and in goal since the 25th August, he was remanded to the Gaol, where he should be allowed—amount to be thereafter fixed. Letters from country gaols were also handed in; and it was ordered that George Abbott, if not indicted at the next Quarter Sessions, at Tamworth, should be discharged; Jackey, an accused, if not then remanded, at next Quarter Sessions at Mansfield; and should be discharged, Shields, if not indicted at the next Quarter Sessions at Grafton, should be discharged. This closed the criminal business.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

The case of Ah Chong was again referred to by Mr. Martin. It appeared that the prisoner had been committed on the 25th June for trial at the Tamworth Quarter Sessions, for a charge of feloniously breaking with intent to do great damage, and had been sent down to the Maitland gaol, where he had been since 26th August. No depositions had been sent down with him, and he could not, therefore, be indicted. His Honor referred the Homicide Corpus Act, a prisoner who had been fully examined, and recommended to the next ensuing sessions, was entitled to be discharged, but, if not indicted at the second session, was entitled to his discharge on his own recognition. He was therefore compelled to allow the prisoner bail, and would fix the same at the beginning of 250 and two surerities in £40 each, that he should appear to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions at Tamworth.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.
(For favour of the Goulburn Chronicle.)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Court was opened this morning by Mr. Justice Wise. Mr. Bullock, the Crown Prosecutor for the Crown, assisted by Mr. Williams, Mr. W. J. Walsh, Mr. T. Gannon, and Mr. P. McDonnell, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

Robert M'Brade, James Ralston, Patrick Day, William Tomlity, and Charles Coyle, were placed at the bar charged with having, on the 30th June last, at Burragorang, together with divers, unlawfully assembled in the number of fifty and more, riotously and tumultuously together to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to the great disturbance and terror of her Majesty's liege subjects.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and Solomon.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ure, the Sheriff, also occupied the court-room. The Judge, however, had been occupied in the trial of 3000 June.

<p